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Extent of University Work for C.I.A.

By JO THOMAS Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Despite three ays of Congressional hearings, no one et knows the degree to which some of the nation's most prominent universities were compromised in the Central Intellience Agency's secret mind-control research in the 1950's and 1960's.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director f Central Intelligence, said in Congressional testimony last August that the I.A. covertly sponsored research at 80 astitutions, including 44 colleges and niversities, from 1953 to 1963. The research was part of the project codeamed MK-ULTRA, which sought to consol human behavior through such means shypnosis, drugs and brainwashing.

The Senate Health Subcommittee, hich wanted to hear the academicians saction, quietly invited the presidents f 20 institutions to testify at its hearings ept. 20 and 21. Only one president acapted; he was not scheduled to testify scause all the others declined, explaining that they had previous engagements.

The list of the 80 institutions given a Senate investigators is still classified, at each of those institutions has been attified separately by the C.I.A. that in ome way, knowingly or unknowingly, played host to C.I.A. research, and 26 alleges and universities have acknowlaged this publicly.

Research Varied

Inquiries at these institutions disclosed at C.I.A. research on campus varied om innocuous sociological surveys to sts aimed at finding better ways to ad-inister drugs to unsuspecting subjects. The attitudes of current administrators rewise ran the gamut from outrage to difference.

The passage of time, more than 20 years some cases; the C.I.A.'s secretiveness ring the project and the fragmentary sture of the records the C.I.A. has made ailable to universities have combined, most cases, to make a reconstruction what happened difficult or impossible. At many universities, money for these ojects was channeled through foundaons so that neither the university nor e professor doing the research knew e true sponsor or purpose of the work. -ciological, cultural and anthropological dies were financed through the Society r the Investigation of Human Ecology, sed at Cornell University, Biochemical -d medical research was often financed rough the Geschickter Fund for Medical search Inc., headed by Dr. Charles Ges-

Is Hard to Pin Down

Sense of Injury

"I feel that I've been done an injury, personally, by the C.I.A.," said Dr. Anthony J. Wiener, who in 1957 received a \$12,000 grant from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. At that time Dr. Wiener was a guest at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Cen-

ter for International Studies; wi Herman Kahn, he later wrote the "The Year 2000."

"I would not have lent myself kind of deception, and I don't thir should have practiced any sort of tion on me," Dr. Wiener said.

When he first heard about the s Dr. Wiener said, he was lookin money with which to continue a of the social role of Soviet soit Twenty years later he learned the C.I.A. hoped to find out "what can be developed in spotting and ing such persons as potential age cruits" from his study.

"They made no attempt to poi in that direction," Dr. Wiener said I never gave them any material for fying potential defectors. That was interest at all."

7 Projects at Stanford

"We've been made guinea pigs, said Robert Freelen, director of g ment relations at Stanford, which tingly lent its name to seven C.I. search projects. These ranged from vey of the literature on human groups to a project that simply chamoney to a psychiatrist, a ment the Stanford clinical faculty, who is paid for such enterprises as a surthe ways in which criminals gave to the unsuspecting.

either through foundations or the payments made directly to clinical functions, thus bypassing the univ. Mr. Freelen said he was not sur

the university could guard agains in the future. "Obviously there's a to how much investigation you can do on the sources of funds and their credibility," he said. "If they lie and you believe, I don't know how that problem gets solved."

Stanford has been making public every piece of information it can gather about its past involvement with the C.I.A.'s mind control research. It was the first institution with any major involvement in the program to do so, although the cough the Geschickter Fund for Medical search Inc., headed by Dr. Charles Gestickter, a Georgetown University papers of the cough the Geschickter and Georgetown University papers of the work.

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